FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**REVIEW GUIDE FOR THE CIVIL WAR – CLASSWORK ACTIVITY**

**Section One**. Writing Review. Study the chart below and become familiar with all of the terms in each column. Then, write out a series of sentences which demonstrate your mastery of the Civil War. In each sentence, you must include a term from Column A, a term from Column B, and a term from Column C. *The terms can be arranged in any order you choose*. Each sentence must be a complete, independent clause – properly punctuated – and demonstrate that you are familiar with each of the terms or expressions you have determined to use. You must use all twenty-one terms in your sentences and underline them. You will probably have to add several terms to your sentences which show your mastery of the content knowledge in this unit.

***COLUMN “A” COLUMN “B” COLUMN “C”***

1. Jefferson Davis 1. Manassas Junction, VA 1. ironclads

2. Abraham Lincoln 2. Richmond, VA 2. first major

battle of the

war.

3. Thomas Jackson 3. The Chesapeake Bay 3. “unconditional

surrender”

4. Robert E. Lee 4. The Army of the Potomac 4. President

5. The USS *Monitor* 5. Fort Henry & Fort Donelson 5. “Stonewall”

6. Ulysses S. Grant 6. The Republican Party 6. organizer

7. George B. McClellan 7. Confederate Army 7. ex-Senator

***Once you have taken a few moments to organize your thoughts, write out your seven (7) sentences in the space provided here***:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Section Two**. The Civil War - Enumerations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1. List the four (4) states in the Confederacy which left the United States after the assault on Ft. Sumter was concluded and Lincoln called for 75,000 troops to volunteer to defend the Union.** | South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **2. List the four (4) so-called “Border States” – where slavery was legal, but the states remained in the Union. Then, list the state which seceded from a Southern State to join the Union. Finally, list the independent city which remained in the Union, but allowed slavery until 1862.** | Border States:   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   Secession State:  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Northern Independent City:  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **3. Identify any two (2) battles which were carried out by General Robert E. Lee in northern territory. Then, identify the two (2) European Nations which Lee hoped to attract as an ally to the Confederacy – to help the Confederate States of America gain their independence.** | Northern Battles:   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   European Nations the CSA sought as Allies:   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **4. Answer the following questions about the Naval Battles of the Civil War**  4A. Where did the Union blockade of the Confederacy begin and where did it end?  4B. Where did the first engagement between Ironclad vessels take place, and what were the names of the two vessels?  4C. What was the name of the Confederate submarine which sank during the Civil War, killing all on board?  4D. What English vessel was stopped on the open seas by the Union Navy in order to kidnap Confederate ambassadors James Mason and John Slidell? | 4A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  4B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  4C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  4D. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **5. Organize all five of the events in the box to the right in chronological order.**  **Summer of 1862**  **September of 1862**  **December of 1862 to May of 1863**  **Early July of 1863**  **The Beginning of April 1865** | \_\_\_\_\_A. Lee surrenders his Army of Northern Virginia to the Union’s General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, VA.  \_\_\_\_\_B. Lee thwarts an invasion of Richmond by defeating George McClellan’s Army during the Peninsula Campaign.  \_\_\_\_\_C. The Confederacy gains two major victories over the Union in consecutive battles near the Rappahannock River: first, the Battle of Fredericksburg and then, the Battle of Chancellorsville.  \_\_\_\_\_D. At the Battle of Antietam, Lee’s Army is forced to retreat after a ghastly bloodletting takes place in Sharpsburg, MD.  \_\_\_\_\_E. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia is defeated at the Battle of Gettysburg. From this point forward, the Confederate Army is crippled. |
| **6. Place these five (5) events in proper chronological order.**  **The Spring of 1861**  **April of 1862**  **July of 1863**  **Autumn and Winter of 1864**  **Early April of 1865** | \_\_\_\_\_A. The Union captures the city of Richmond, Virginia, and the Confederate government flees.  \_\_\_\_\_B. A blockade is established around the Confederacy using the Union Navy. No cotton was allowed out; no weapons were allowed in.  \_\_\_\_\_C. Vicksburg, MS is captured by Union forces, giving the US Army control the Mississippi River.  \_\_\_\_\_D. Sherman’s “March to the Sea” carved a sixty mile wide path of destruction in Georgia from Atlanta to Savannah.  \_\_\_\_\_E. The USS *Monitor* fought the CSS *Virginia* to a draw. After the CSS *Virginia* was scuttled, hope of breaking through the Union blockade was crushed. |
| **7. Place these five (5) events in proper chronological order.**  **1831**  **1852**  **1861**  **1863**  **1865** | \_\_\_\_\_A. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued by Abraham Lincoln, promising freedom to any enslaved people living in parts of the South still actively in rebellion against the Union.  \_\_\_\_\_B. Enslaved men and women flooded into Fort Monroe in Virginia, seeking to find protection from the Union Army – and to serve in the Army – to win freedom for themselves and others.  \_\_\_\_\_C. The 13th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified by the Congress, ending slavery in the United States of America forever.  \_\_\_\_\_D. Abolitionist newspaper editor William Lloyd Garrison began publication of his abolitionist journal, *The Liberator*.  \_\_\_\_\_E. Harriet Beecher Stowe published the novel *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, encouraging Northern audiences to advocate for the destruction of slavery. |
| **8. Place these five (5) events in chronological order.**  **November, 1860**  **December, 1860**  **4:30 AM April 12, 1861**  **Mid-April, 1861**  **Mid-April, 1861**  **May, 1861**  **Summer of 1861 - 1863** | \_\_\_\_\_A. The first shots of the Civil War are fired at Fort Sumter, South Carolina.  \_\_\_\_\_B. The state of Virginia votes to secede from the Union and join the Confederate States of America. The entire Upper South follows.  \_\_\_\_\_C. West Virginia seceded from the state of Virginia, sought statehood, and entered the Union.  \_\_\_\_\_D. The Confederate States of America move their capital city from Montgomery, Alabama to Richmond, Virginia.  \_\_\_\_\_E. President Abraham Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers to invade the South and end the insurrection.  \_\_\_\_\_F. South Carolina secedes from the United States of America. Over the course of the next several months, six other states will also secede: Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas.  \_\_\_\_\_G. Abraham Lincoln is elected President. |

**Section Three**.

**MATCHING SECTION**. People of the Civil War.

**A. Ambrose Burnside**

**B. Frederick Douglass**

**C. Ulysses S. Grant**

**D. David Farragut**

**E. Benjamin Butler**

\_\_\_\_\_1. Before the Civil War, he was the editor of the abolitionist newspaper The North Star. During the war, he encouraged Abraham Lincoln to allow black soldiers to fight in combat. One of his sons was in the 54th Massachusetts Colored Regiment.

\_\_\_\_\_2. He was the commander of the Union’s soldiers at two of the most ghastly defeats in the war: The Battle of Fredericksburg in 1862 and the Battle of the Crater, at Petersburg, in 1864.

\_\_\_\_\_3. He was the victorious Union general at Shiloh, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, and ultimately, at Appomattox Court House. In 1868, he was elected President of the United States of America.

\_\_\_\_\_4. As the commander at Fort Monroe, he began accepting runaway enslaved people as “contraband of war.” In later 1862, he was known as “The Beast” for his cruel methods of dealing with the bitter women of New Orleans.

\_\_\_\_\_5. He was the admiral who won the Battle of New Orleans in 1862. During the Battle of Mobile Bay, he famously ordered, “Damn the Torpedoes, Full Speed Ahead!”

**MATCHING SECTION**. Major Events of the Civil War.

**A. The Gettysburg Address**

**B. The Emancipation Proclamation**

**C. The Anaconda Plan**

**D. The Draft Riots of 1863**

**E. Copperheads, or “Peace Democrats”**

\_\_\_\_\_6. This executive order didn’t really free anyone. It only applied in parts of the South which were still actively in rebellion against the Union. Lincoln urged the ratification of the 13th Amendment in part because he feared that this military order could be reversed.

\_\_\_\_\_7. Opponents of Abraham Lincoln and the “Radical Republicans” who sought to negotiate an ending to the Civil War went by this name. Former General George McClellan ran for President as a member of this group.

\_\_\_\_\_8. This November 19, 1863 speech was simply a dedicating speech for a national cemetery; however, the short oration helped to redefine the meaning of the Civil War, describing the “new birth of freedom” which Americans wanted to make reality.

\_\_\_\_\_9. This uprising in New York City was a result of conscription officers coming into Irish neighborhoods. Before long, African-American neighborhoods were the victims of arson, lynching was taking place across the city, and Union soldiers who had fought at Gettysburg had to be sent in to put down the rioting.

\_\_\_\_\_10. This was General Winfield Scott’s overall plan for victory: place a blockade around the South, control the Mississippi River, divide the South into sections, and take over its capital city, Richmond, VA.